

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous con-

stipation. When your food rests so solidly in your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great kidney and liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

The thousands of grateful testimonials, from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottles, enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Best Rheum Cream Cures

All Sores, Skin and Soreflesh Diseases, etc.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO

FALL RIVER LINE
TO NEW YORK

STEAMERS

COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Commencing Sept. 18.—Leave Long wharf, Newport, daily, at 9:25 P. M., due New York 7:00 A. M. Meal service a la carte. Orchestra on each.

WICKFORD LINE

STEAMER GENERAL

L. & N. NEWPORT LONG WHARF

(Week Days Only.)

LY.	DUE	LY.	DUE
Newport, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	Newport, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
(Long whr.)	(G. C. Ter.)	(Long whr.)	(G. C. Ter.)
1:33 a. m.	4:11 p. m.	2:00 a. m.	7:23 p. m.
1:42 p. m.	7:21 p. m.	2:01 a. m.	7:24 p. m.
1:51 p. m.	11:23 p. m.	2:02 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
1:59 p. m.	1:47 p. m.	2:03 a. m.	8:26 p. m.
2:18 p. m.	4:33 p. m.	2:04 a. m.	11:05 p. m.

Sundays only. b1200 night b15 a. m.

Except Sundays.

Not on London (Norwich) Line.

Discontinued after Oct. 31.

b Discontinued after Oct. 25.

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, 320

James St., and at Wharf Office.

G. C. GARDNER Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 27, 1914.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days—6:55, 8:18, 10:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:41 p. m., 6:05, 6:55, 7:10, 8:28 p. m. Sundays—6:55, 8:18, 11:05 a. m., 1:41 p. m., 6:05, 6:55, 7:10, 8:28 p. m.

Middleton and Portsmouth—6:55, 8:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

Tiverton—6:55, 8:18, 9:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

Middleboro—6:55, 8:18, 9:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

Providence—11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

Plymouth—11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

New Bedford—6:55, 8:18, 9:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

Providence (via Fall River)—6:55, 8:18, 9:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 5:05, 6:25 p. m.

SHORT LINE

—TO—

PROVIDENCE

—VIA—

Newport & Providence Railway

in effect Sept. 15, 1914.

A car will leave Washington Square Week Days at 7:40 a. m., making a close connection through to Providence by way of Bristol, arriving at Union Station, Providence, at 9:30 a. m. The other trips through the day will remain the same, leaving Newport at 50 minutes past the hour until 5:30 p. m. Sundays, connecting through to Providence leaving Newport each hour from 8:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

S. W. TOWLE,

10-10 Superintendent

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water bled into their residence or places of business, should make application to the Office, Marlboro Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

An Amazing Case.

"Is there anything specially interesting in the case?" asked the reporter of the bank president whose cashier had taken \$17.

"Yes," mused the president, "you may say that we did not trust him implicitly."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Warm Reception.

Frosted Small Boy—Hey, Mr. Tanks, here a burglar crawling up your front door this very minute. Mr. Tanks—he devil! The missus will think it's me—Suey Bollie.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

KILLED IN THE TRENCHES.

Fate of One of the Founders of the Bank of England.

William Patterson, a Scottish farmer, was the founder of London's great institution in Threadneedle street, the Bank of England. His plan for a national bank was submitted to the government in 1691, but it was not till three years later that the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Michael Godfrey, one of the richest merchants in London, put the scheme into operation. At this time England was at war with France, and Godfrey, who was the bank's first deputy governor, left his peaceful occupation to visit Namur, then being vigorously besieged by the English forces under William III. Godfrey had undertaken this perilous journey in order to consult the king respecting the supply of money to the army necessary to carry on the war. Thinking that the safest place would naturally be somewhere near his majesty, Michael ventured into the trenches and soon caught the eye of the king.

"Mr. Godfrey," said William gravely, "I think you ought not to run this risk. You are a civilian and can be of no use here."

"True," courteously replied Mr. Godfrey, "but I am no more exposed than your majesty."

"Yet," returned the king, "I am in my duty, and therefore have a more reasonable claim to preservation."

At this moment a canon ball, fired from the ramparts, struck Michael Godfrey and killed him instantly.

This sad event greatly affected William, and he commanded the body to be taken to England, where it was laid to rest in St. Swithin's church, near the Bank of England. In the church records Godfrey's memory is honored thus:

"He died a bachelor, much lamented by all his friends, relations and acquaintances for his integrity, his knowledge and the sweetness of his manners."—Pearson's Weekly.

PLANT PUZZLES.

What, For Instance, Guides the Vine In Finding Its Support?

A plant that actually goes Insect hunting is among the latest of the scientific discoveries. It is known as the Sundew. Its leaves, covered with tentacles, close in upon a fly the moment it touches them and slowly strangle it.

This has long been familiar to the naturalists, but it now develops that the plant does not passively wait for its prey. If a fly alights within a half inch of one of the leaves it slowly approaches the insect until close enough to lay hold and destroy, thus demonstrating the possession of some sort of sense or instinct with which plants are not usually supposed to be endowed.

Something of the same sort is manifested in that plant parasite, the dodder. It germinates from seed, sending out a thin, threadlike growth, which winds in and out among the grass stocks until it finally approaches its natural victim. Then its growth is greatly accelerated. In sense it fairly leaps upon its host and once there not only fastens to it, but multiplies with surprising rapidity.

"Your child?" Stransky asked Minna. "Yes."

"Where's her father? Away fighting!"

"I don't know where he is!"

"Oh!" he mused. "Was that blow for him at the same time as for me?" he pursued thoughtfully.

"Yes, for all of your kind."

"M-m-m!" came from between his lips as he rose. "Would you mind holding out your hand?" he asked with a gentleness singularly out of keeping with his rough aspect.

"Why?" she demanded.

"I've never studied any books of etiquette of polite society, and I am a poor sort at making speeches, anyhow. But I want to kiss a good woman's hand by way of apology. I never kissed one in my life, but I'm getting a lot of new experiences today. Will you?"

She held out her hand at arm's length and flushed slightly as he pressed his lips to it.

"You certainly do cut thick slices," he said smiling. "And you, certainly are pretty," he added, passing out of the door as jauntily as if he were ready for another fight and just in time to see the colonel of the regiment come around the house. He stood at the salute, half proudly, half defiantly, but in nowise humbly.

(To Be Continued.)

How She Escaped.

"Algy fell in love with a girl at the glove counter. He bought gloves every day for a week. To discourage his attentions she became a manure."

"Then he had his nails manicured every day, I suppose."

"Just so. However, I don't think he'll follow her any farther."

"Why not?"

"Then she got employment with a dentist."—Houston Post.

Meadow Larks.

In many localities the meadow lark is shot for game. From the farmer's point of view this is a mistake since its value as an insect eater is far greater than any sport it can furnish. The bull weevil and the alfalfa weevil are among the beetles it habitually eats, 25 per cent of its diet being this class of food. It also eats large quantities of caterpillars, cutworms, grasshoppers and army worms.

One Way to View It.

Queen Victoria made a visit to the Trossachs in 1859. On the road between Callander and Kilmanog the Laird of Leny displayed a number of banners bearing words of welcome. But on the return to Callander the mottoes were indecipherable through the backs of the banners. Some one suggested that with a little extra expenditure "Welcome, Victoria," might have been inscribed on both sides. "There's no need of that," said old James Buchan of Kilmanog. "The queen will just think that the English letters as seen through the hunting are Gællic."—London Express.

Jealousy.

"May's new hat is perfectly hideous."

"It isn't a bit more hideous than mine. You're always saying nice things about May."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Shoes For Soldiers.

A study of the orders given by Napoleon indicates the care he exercised to have a sufficient supply of shoes provided.

On one occasion he wrote,

"You know that shoes are always needed in war, and at another time he said to Baron Lejeune, "Shoes help on marches, and marches win battles."

To Sir John Burgoyne's question ad-

dressed to Wellington, "What was the

first requirement of a soldier?" "A good pair of shoes," he replied. "And the second requirement?" "A good pair of shoes for a change." "And the third?" "A pair of soles for repairs."

—Scientific American.

Ways of Iceland.

There are no trades or guilds in Iceland, every man being compelled to depend upon his own skill for his supplies. The natives make their own shoes, shoe their own horses, and manufacture their saddles. A few artisans are found in the capital—for example, a bookbinder, a jeweler and others.

Helping Him Along.

"I want to improve my language," said the conscientious man, "so I bought a book entitled 'One Thousand Words Often Mispronounced'."

"You didn't need the book. You know more than a thousand now."—Washington Star.

Nature Is an Endless Combination and Repetition of a Very Few Laws.

Why She Prize'd It.

At a whist party an unmarried lady won a consolation prize which proved to be a small dressed doll in male attire. Unwrapping the toy, the donor discovered that the head had been broken off.

"Never mind!" exclaimed the recipient, good naturedly. "I will prize it all the more on that account. It's the first man that ever lost his head over me in all my life."

"But Polonius prizes his acting!"

"Ah, your highness," answered Barnay, "but then Polonius was a courtier, and courtiers had more that princes do marvellous!"

The dolls laughed heartily and responded to me that day.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street
Kearny St. & Subway Station and 53d St. L

Broadway Cars from Grand Central
Depot, 7th Avenue Cars from
Pennsylvania Station

Established by Franklin in 1733.

The Mercury.

Newspaper, R. I.

Published by MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 781
House Telephone 1910

Saturday, October 31, 1914.



REPUBLICAN

FOR GOVERNOR:

R. Livingston Beekman,
Newport.FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Emory J. San Souci,
Providence.FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
J. Fred Parker,
Providence.FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
Herbert A. Rice,
Providence.FOR GENERAL TREASURER:
Walter A. Read,
Gloucester.

CONGRESS.

Roswell B. Burchard,
Little Compton.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NEWPORT.

For Senator—Clark Burdick.
For Representatives:
First District—Fletcher W. Lawton.
Second District—Fred B. Coggeshall.
Third District—Max Levy
Fourth District—Karl Bostel.

MIDDLETOWN.

For Senator—John H. Spooner.
For Representative—Frank T. Peckham.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Senator—Henry G. Anthony.
For Representative—Arthur A. Sherman.

JAMESTOWN.

For Senator—Alton Head.
For Representative—Max Schade, Jr.

NEW SHOREHAM.

For Senator—J. Eugene Littlefield.
For Representative—Henry K. Littlefield.

TIVERTON.

For Senator—Henry C. Wilcox.
For Representative—Charles H. Hamblin, Jr.

LITTLE COMPTON.

For Senator—Philip H. Wilbur.
For Representative—Rufus F. Peckham."Peace in Mexico," Villis, Wilson's
pet bandit, has just hanged two Americans.The war has hit the trans-Atlantic
passenger business hard. Europeans can
not get away and Americans are glad
to remain at home.The administration is entitled to
praise for one achievement. It induced
the Democratic senators to vote for the
ratification of peace treaties they
opposed in the preceding administration.A prominent financial writer who is
usually accurate in his statements says
that "Business generally is fading away
fast." One of the results of Wilson's
misadministration.Senator Beekman is proving him-
self a good campaign orator. His re-
marks everywhere carry conviction
with them. All who listen to him feel
assured that he is honest, and that he
means just what he says.With nearly 8,000,000 soldiers en-
gaged in the European war the prob-
lem of feeding them becomes a serious
one, and rations are already being re-
duced to the minimum. The actual
necessities of the several armies may
eventually bring the war to a sudden
close.This has been a strenuous week in
political quarters. The people are
thoroughly stirred up and probably a
record vote will be cast on Tuesday
next. Newport has every reason to come
out in full force. For the third time in
ninety years she has a chance to elect
one of her own citizens for Governor.The rally of the Republicans on
Monday evening was a rouser, and the
speakers were received with frequent
and loud applause. Senator Lippitt is
a very convincing speaker and he had
the documents with him to prove his
statements. He showed plainly how
woefully the Democratic Administration
had failed to keep its promises.The President surely did not try to
convert Col. Waterson on the purposes
of Manifest Destiny, whose prophet the
Kentuckian is. The colonel will still
lift his excisor shout: "On to Pan-
ama!" Still if all reports are true they
kissed and made up, and the Kentucky
Colonel will no longer call the President
hard names.

Afraid of the Democratic Party.

Congressman Frank P. Woods, of
Iowa, Chairman of the National Re-
publican Congressional Committee, says:
"The Democratic party enters the
concluding week of the campaign of 1914
with only two assets—the war in
Europe and the ephemeral Bull Moose
party. The Republican party is coming
back into power. Indications today
point to the obliteration of the present
Democratic majority in Congress. There
is no longer the least doubt of
sweeping Republican gains in every
quarter of the United States."

"The people are dissatisfied with
Democratic incompetency. They are
weary of Democratic experiments. They
are tired of Democratic deceptions. There
is good reason for this. The American citizen has fared poorly
both at home and abroad. Industry is
stagnant. Business is demoralized. Labor is unemployed. The people are
ready for the restoration of the principle
of protection, advocated by William
McKinley under which industry thrived
and the people prospered."

"The Democrats in Congress have
been guilty of gross extravagance. The
money they have spent with pro-
fligate waste has come from the
constituents of the very men sent to
Congress to conserve the Nation's wealth
and to administer its fiscal affairs eco-
nomically."

"The Democratic administration has
embarked on a policy of paternalism unequalled ever before in this country.
The Democrats claim Jefferson as their
patron saint yet, at the same time, they
are burying even the memory of his
principles deeper and deeper by ex-
ecutive usurpation of the legislative
function."

"The Democratic administration has
shown thinly-veiled hostility to individ-
ual effort and the Democratic members
of Congress have begrimed the suc-
cess of all individual enterprise."

"The Democratic Congressmen should
be held individually responsible by their
constituents."

"The people had already come to a
realization of Democracy's insufficiency
and of its hostility to their interests
and rights when the world war came
along to obscure the true issues. The
eagerness with which the Democrats
seized upon the terrible conflict in
Europe as an excuse for all their
failures only goes to show the dire
straits in which they found themselves
as a result of the visionary experi-
ments."

"The people are afraid of the Demo-
cratic party."

Conditions in Rhode Island.

Col. George H. Webb of Providence
has been for many years the Com-
missioner of Industrial statistics. He is
thoroughly posted as to the condition of
business in every part of the State. He
has the facts and figures before him
and can prove all the statements he
makes. Here is what he says about
the manufacturing industries of the
State under the present free-trade ad-
ministration.

Campaign speakers have told you
that there were more than eight thou-
sand unemployed in Rhode Island to-
day. Let me tell you, and I know
whereof I speak, that there were eleven
thousand men unemployed in the mills
and factories of Rhode Island alone the
first of last July, that more than half
of the mills of the State were working
on half-time and that when the mills
and factories of this state have reduced
the number of their employees by eleven
thousand and those employed are work-
ing even twenty-five per cent. of them
on half-time, that condition is equiva-
lent to forty-one thousand wage-
earners unemployed.

In other words, the purchasing power
of the mill workers of this State, under
such conditions, is curtailed more than
four hundred thousand dollars per
week, or twenty million dollars a year,
and that so affects the retail trade, so
affects the wholesalers, the retailer, the
commission merchant, the banker and
broker, in fact every employer of labor,
that he in turn is obliged to reduce the
number of his employees to meet changed
conditions.

Friend—Trout bite well?
Angler—Bite well Why, they were
absolutely vicious. I had to hide be-
hind a tree to bait the hook.—London
Opinion.

Union Opposed to Quinn.

Carpenters' Union No. 1831.

Arctic, R. I., Oct. 21, 1914.

To All Organized Labor:

Greeting:
At a meeting of Carpenters' Union,
No. 1831, of Arctic, held on the above
date, it was voted to ask all Organized
Labor of the State, and their friends
NOT TO VOTE for P. H. Quinn for
Governor, because of his unfair attitude
towards Organized Labor.

He has given his own work to a con-
tractor unfair to the Striking Carpen-
ters of Arctic, and has assisted this
same unfair contractor in getting the
contract for the new Natick school
house.

The Union further voted to endorse
the candidacy of R. L. BEECKMAN, Re-
publican candidate for Governor, for
his continuous support of Organized
Labor and as the best means of defeat-
ing P. H. Quinn.

Yours fraternally,
Per order

CARPENTERS' UNION, 1831.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, NOVEMBER 1914

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	rise	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets	rise
1 Sat	6 16	4 41	5 55	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22
2 Sun	6 17	4 42	5 56	6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23
3 Mon	6 18	4 43	5 57	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24
4 Tues	6 19	4 44	5 58	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25
5 Wed	6 20	4 45	5 59	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26
6 Thurs	6 21	4 46	5 60	6 27	6 27	6 27	6 27
7 Fri	6 22	4 47	5 61	6 28	6 28	6 28	6 28
8 Sat	6 23	4 48	5 62	6 29	6 29	6 29	6 29

Full Moon Nov. 2 8:40m. Evening
Moon's last gr. Nov. 10 8:57m. Evening
New Moon Nov. 17 11:20m. Morning
Moon's 1st gr. Nov. 21 8:39m. Morning

Big Incomes.

The following is the list of people in
this country that have an income of one
million dollars and over a year, accord-
ing to the New York Times. Many of
these names are well known in New-
port. In 1845 there was but one man in
all America credited with a million dol-
lars income and that was John Jacob
Astor:

NEW YORK.

John D. Rockefeller.
Andrew Carnegie.
George F. Baker.
J. P. Morgan.
Vincent Astor.
James Stillman.
E. C. Converse.
James Duke.
Thomas F. Ryan.
Mrs. Russell Sage.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman.
John D. Archbold.
George J. Gould.
George W. Perkins.
Daniel G. Reid.
Charles Steele.
Arthur C. James.
H. H. Rogers, Jr.
William S. Tod.
Cleveland H. Dodge.
Daniel Guggenheim.
Oliver H. Payne.
Jacob H. Schiff.
Ito Green.
H. P. Davison.
Albert H. Cary.
Charles M. Schwab.
Norman B. Rockwood.
Loyd P. Morton.
W. K. Vanderbilt.
August Belmont.
John D. Ryan.
C. K. G. Billings.
A. S. Cochran.
B. J. S. Kennedy.
Adolph Lewisohn.
Henry C. Frick.
Henry Phipps.
Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Horace Havemeyer.
Nicholas Brady.
William Ziegler, Jr.
Emerson McMillin.

ILLINOIS.

Cyrus McCormick.
H. F. McCormick.
Julius Rosenwald.
Marshall Field 3d.
R. H. McCormick.
J. Ogden Armour.
Mrs. G. M. Pullman.
Mrs. Potter Palmer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. T. Stotesbury.
Mrs. F. C. Penfield.
Chas. C. Harrison.
H. C. Trexler.
Wm. West Frazier.
F. A. B. Widener.
Percival Roberts.
McCormick Estate.
Alexander J. Stewart.
C. Q. McWilliams.

OHIO.

E. W. Oglebay.
J. H. Wade, Jr.
L. C. Hanna.
Geo. H. Worthington.
Charles P. Taft.
O. C. Barber.
F. A. Seiberling.

DELAWARE.

H. A. du Pont.
William du Pont.
T. C. du Pont.
Alfred L. du Pont.
Pierre S. du Pont.

LOUISIANA.

William Edenborn.

MICHIGAN.

John Dodge.
Horace Dodge.
Henry Ford.
E. L. Ford.
M. J. Murphy.

MARYLAND.

Henry Walters.

NORTH CAROLINA.

B. N. Duke.
Caesar Cone.

WISCONSIN.

Isaac Stephenson.

MONTANA.

W. A. Clark.

MINNESOTA.

James J. Hill.

CALIFORNIA.

John D. Spreckels.

Henry E. Huntington.

Lieutenant Gov. Burchard captured
the people of Newport and Jamestown
Monday night. Notwithstanding, he
was suffering from a bad cold, he spoke
three times that afternoon and evening,
twice in Newport and once in Jamestown.
He showed himself to be master of the occasion, and his
addresses were everywhere well received.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has
closed his Newport residence and re-
turned to New York.

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tractor unfair to the Striking Carpen-
ters of Arctic, and has assisted this
same unfair contractor in getting the
contract for the new Natick school
house.

TURKS SHELL RUSSIAN CITY IN CRIMEA

Much Damage Done In Hour's Attack by a Cruiser

GREECE AND ROUMANIA

MAY NOW TAKE PART

Entrance of Ottoman Empire Into European War Makes Ten Nations Now Engaged in Conflict—Turks Will Be Driven Out of Europe If Allies Win—Latest Disturbances Believed to Have Been Fomented by Germany—Germans and Austrians Being Pushed Back by Russians—Both Invaders and Defenders Claim to Have Made Gains In Western Battlefields—London Fears Air Raid

With the bombardment of the Russian city of Theodosia in the Crimea and the demand that the Russian town of Novorossiysk in the Caucasus surrender, Turkey has at last definitely joined Germany and Austria in the world war that now numbers ten nations in actual warfare.

Greece can now hardly be restrained from declaring war upon Turkey; Roumania will probably join the allies and it is believed that Bulgaria will soon yield to pressure exerted from the powers, although whether Berlin or Petrograd will prevail at Sofia is somewhat doubtful.

A Turkish cruiser, presumably either the *Breslau* or *Gebon*, the German-manned and German-armed warship which has been steaming about the Black sea, appeared before the harbor of Theodosia in the Crimea. The guns of the cruiser were turned upon the city, and for an hour shot and shelled the city, damaging the cathedral, a church, a bank and a pier and setting several fires. The cruiser then stormed out into the Black sea in the direction of Constantinople.

Hamidieh Backs Down

Almost at the same time the Turkish cruiser *Hannibal*, which did such effective work against the Greek navy in the Balkan war, appeared off the town of Novorossiysk in the Caucasus and sent ashore a message that the place surrender. The Russian officials immediately arrested the Turkish consul and other prominent Turkish residents and the *Hannibal* promptly withdrew without, so far as can be learned, attempting to fire upon the port.

The reports of the activities of the Turkish cruisers come from reliable sources at Petrograd. It is rumored that the Russian Black sea fleet has been ordered to fire upon the Turkish ships.

Backed by Germany?

Competent observers in London couple the Turkish action with the rebellions in South Africa as indications that German influence and money is being widely employed in desperate efforts to avert what now seems an inevitable end to Prussian militarism. It will not be surprising if German diplomats are shown to have been behind the alliance between Turkey and Afghanistan, which may lead to an invasion of India. It will also not be surprising if revolts in India and Egypt, Algeria and Morocco and in Central Asia are stirred up against Great Britain, France and Russia. They may prove troublesome, but no one in London believes that they can become critical.

One thing is certain if the reports of Turkey's participation prove true. If the allies win, the Turks will be driven out of Europe and the flag of a Christian nation will fly over St. Sophia in Constantinople, where the red banner of the Turk has for so many centuries defied Christendom.

On the Great Battlefields

The fighting of Thursday may be quickly summarized, for it has been a prolongation of Wednesday's struggles.

In the east the Russians continue to batter back the Germans and Austrians in Russian Poland, who are now many miles west of Radom. The badly shattered armies are expected to reform on the Warta river, a few miles from the German frontier, where reinforcements are being hurried from the German ranks in East Prussia.

As the majority of the Germans in the east appear to be troops of the *Landwehr* and far inferior to the picked corps struggling in France and Belgium, it is believed that within a fortnight the battle may be carried into German territory.

In Belgium and France the vast armies are still at a deadlock, despite claims of gains sent out from Paris and Berlin.

The civil populace has been ordered out of Ostend, which is steadily being approached by the allied troops, advancing under shelter of the 12-inch guns of the British warships on the Belgian coast. The Germans maintain that they have made some progress south of Newport, while the allies claim to have advanced in the neighborhood of Ypres. Probably neither was of great importance.

The invaders are apparently trying to batter toward Calais from Little rather than cross the lowlands of Belgium. This could have been done easily three weeks ago if German troops had been available; today they will find resistance as unyielding as that which is making a shambles of Flanders.

Little will be left of the Rhine's cathedral. The Germans bombarded

it again Thursday, excusing their action by stating that a French battery had been placed in front of the renowned edifice and that military observers were utilizing the towers.

Berlin states that the French suffered terrible losses in attacks made on the German positions southwest of Verdun, where counter attacks by the invaders gained for them considerable ground. The French made further progress in the direction of St. Mihiel and were able to dislodge the German advance posts between the Meuse and the Vosges.

Surprise Attack Probable

Although the Germans have apparently abandoned their attempt to reach Dunkirk by a smashing attack on land, they are undoubtedly planning some surprise attack from the Belgian coast. Eight Zeppelins have been seen in flight from Germany, going in the direction of Antwerp, and submarines in parts, which can be quickly put together, are being transported by rail to Zeebrugge, the Belgian port north of Ostend.

There is a feeling in London that some dramatic stroke is soon to be delivered in retaliation for the defeat of German troops in the east and their persistent check in the west.

Paris estimates the German losses at the year in the last few days at from 75,000 to 80,000 men; and hears now that an army of 350,000 Germans is advancing on Calais. Those numbers are all probably quite liberal estimates.

Germany's Casualty Lists

Berlin broke its long silence regarding casualty lists by sending out a tabulation of fifty published lists, the totals showing 36,361 dead—including 2,285 officers—169,165 wounded and 35,622 missing—231,218 in all. To what date this list is complete does not appear.

The German casualty lists have been somewhat puzzling, though they are the most definite received from any nation except England. Recently it was announced that the "sixth Prussian list" contained about 11,000 names and was headed by a general who was shot Aug. 23. The list tabulated in Thursday's report must carry the totals to a date later than Aug. 23, but what system is adopted in making them up is a mystery.

Military critics, probably because of the German defeats reported in the east and west, are of the opinion that the superiority in numbers of the allies is beginning to tell. England is now said to have 1,600,000 men under arms.

BRINDILLA RELEASED

Oil Steamer Taken to Halifax Given Up by British Government

The British government, satisfied after an examination of the innocence of the destination of her cargo, has ordered the release of the American oil tank steamer *Brindilla*, which will be permitted to proceed to Alexandria. The question of the transfer of the vessel from the Germans to the flag of the United States will not be raised by the British government.

The *Brindilla*, which was carrying a cargo of illuminating oil, was seized by the British cruiser *Carona* and taken into Halifax on Oct. 19.

PRINCE LOUIS RESIGNS

First Lord of British Admiralty is Forced Out of Office

Prince Louis of Hattenberg, first sea lord of the British admiralty, has resigned. His resignation is said to be due to the campaign in some of the newspapers against him because of his German connections.

Prince Louis is a vice admiral and personal aide-de-camp to the king. He was born at Gratz, Austria, in 1864, the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He married his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter. He was naturalized a British subject and entered the royal navy in 1868.

By marriage, Prince Louis is related to Emperor William of Germany, the emperor being the eldest son of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. The wife of Prince Louis is sister to the Russian empress and cousin to the German emperor.

EMDEN SINKS TWO MORE

Russian and French Warships Destroyed by German Cruiser

The German cruiser *Emden*, flying the Japanese flag and disguised by the addition of four smokestacks, entered Penang, a British possession in the Straits Settlement, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser *Zemtchug* and a French destroyer.

The *Emden*'s entrance into the waters of Penang was audacious. She went in under the guns of the fort, and after sinking the cruiser and the destroyer escaped through the strait of Malacca. The fate of the crew on board the *Zemtchug* is not yet known.

The Russian cruiser *Zemtchug* was a boat of 3106 tons. Her main battery consisted of six 4.7-inch guns and she had a speed of twenty-four knots. She carried a crew of 334 men.

PEOPLE FACING STARVATION

Fear That Hungry Belgians Will Attack the Authorities

It is feared that in their desperation the hungry people will attack the authorities. This would cause serious loss of life.

So stated Captain Lucey, representative of the American commission for relief in Belgium, in a telegram sent to London to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, from Rotterdam.

Lucey added that he had been told by representatives of the national relief committee that in Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Xamur, Mons and Diest 3,000,000 persons were being fed by charity, and that only four days' supply of flour was on hand. In the vicinity of Liege conditions were more desperate than elsewhere, if possible. The necessities of life were urgently needed.

DUTY OF BELGIAN TROOPS

King Albert Tells Them They Must Free Country of Invaders

The following proclamation was issued by King Albert to the Belgian troops:

"Our towns have been burnt and our houses destroyed and there is mourning over the whole country.

"But more terrible disasters will follow if we do not free the country of the invaders.

"That is your imperative duty and

it is a duty you can fulfill with the assistance of our allies."

ALMOST SUFFOCATED

Soldier Found Himself Under Pile of Dead in Trench

A wounded British soldier tells a story of an experience which recalls the grim experience of Balzac's Colonel Chabert, and which also illustrates the severity of the fighting.

This soldier said he remembered the start of a fierce fight in the trenches. Then his mind became a blank for many hours. When he recovered his senses it was morning and he had an awful feeling of suffocation. When he tried to move he realized that he was in a trench, buried beneath a pile of German and British dead.

The enemy had retired temporarily and eventually the soldier was able to crawl to the next line of trenches, which were occupied by his comrades. Then he was sent to the rear.

KROONLAND HELD UP

Probably Due to Question of Copper as Contraband Cargo

The detention of the Red Star liner *Kroonland* by a British warship at Gibraltar was reported to the state department at Washington by the American consul at Gibraltar.

The *Kroonland*, an American built and American owned vessel, was carrying a cargo of 1500 tons of copper from New York to Naples. No reason was given for her detention.

State department officials pointed out that, while copper has been placed on the conditional contraband list, Great Britain has no right to detain an American vessel headed for a neutral port, no matter what her cargo is.

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A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

The enemies of Winston S. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, are making the most of the futile attempt to relieve Antwerp and the consequent loss by internment in Holland of 2000 marines and naval volunteers.

Led by the London *Morning Post* and some members of parliament, the pack is in full fury, aiming evidently to humiliate Churchill and to his hands for the future.

It has been definitely learned that the cruiser *Takachiho*, reported at first to have been blown up by a mine, was torpedoed and sunk by the German torpedo boat S-90, which was subsequently beached to escape capture.

The crew of the *Takachiho*, sang the Japanese national anthem as the vessel went down. The last sound heard as the cruiser disappeared was the voices of men.

The steamer *Admiral Ganteaume* was sunk by a mine just outside Boulogne harbor. About twenty or thirty persons were drowned owing to the panic which prevailed as the passengers were being transferred to the steamer *Queen*, which rushed to the assistance of the sinking vessel. Most of the passengers were peasants.

According to reports circulating in the Vatican, the pope is redoubling his efforts to find some solution to allow peace to be concluded by Christmas.

Advice received at Genoa confirms the report of the retirement of General Helmuth von Moltke as chief of the German general staff.

His resignation is said to have been offered because of poor health. His successor has not been appointed.

Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

Just outside the three-mile limit, her searchlights constantly illuminating the entrance to Honolulu harbor, the Japanese battleship *Hizen* is keeping patrol while anchored in the roads the German warship *U-boat* awaits the verdict of port officials as to how long she may remain in the harbor for repairs.

GASOLINE IN SEWERS

Inquest Shows It Was Responsible for Death of Six Men

In his report of an inquest Judge Brown finds that the explosion at the East Boston pumping station, which caused the death of six men, was due to the presence of gasoline in sewers.

He recommends that all establishments using gasoline, naphtha and benzene in the cities and towns connected with the metropolitan sewer be compelled to install separating traps as is required by the city of Boston.

NAVAL INQUIRY IN PAULDING CASE

A board of inquiry to survey the torpedo boat destroyer *Paulding*, which went aground in Hampton Roads, has been appointed by the navy department. The vessel is at

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RED FLAG MUST GO

Law Against It Upheld by Massachusetts Supreme Court

The constitutionality of the law which prohibits the carrying of a red flag in parades was upheld in the decision of the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts in the case of John Karmen, arrested at Fitchburg for carrying a red flag in a Socialist parade.

Chief Justice Rugg, in his report, declared that the statute included all flags, the dominant color of which was red, and quoted dictionaries as to the "revolutionary and terroristic" associations, historically, of the red flag, adding that the law "cannot be said to interfere unreasonably with the liberty of a citizen."

BECKY EDELSON ACQUITTED

I. W. W. Leader Found Not Guilty of Disorderly Conduct

Becky Edelson, one of the I. W. W. leaders, was not guilty of disorderly conduct when she spoke at Tarrytown, N. Y., with anarchist leaders at meetings of protest growing out of the Colorado mine strike. The jury which heard her case returned a verdict of not guilty.

Miss Edelson conducted her own case and chose the jurors with great care. She objected to most of the tagsmen who had been summoned, and it was necessary to send out policemen to round up a second panel before a jury that met with her approval could be empaneled.

FIFTY LIVES SACRIFICED

Air Pump in Burning Mine Reversed to Save 285 Men

The disaster at the coal mine near St. Paul, Ill., where probably fifty men perished, was caused by the explosion by a miner's lamp of a pocket of gas located the night before by a mine inspector and marked dangerous.

A large proportion of the dead were sacrificed. It is said, in order to save the lives of nearly 200 others in more distant workings. Reversal of the air pumps saved 285 miners scattered among the galleries at the expense of dooming to death those in the zone of the explosion who escaped being disabled and were trying to reach the air shaft.

DIRECTORATE DECREASED

New Haven Road Now Has Board of Seventeen Members

The directorate of the

THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Really Seen but Once a Year in the Polar Regions.

A SWING ROUND THE HORIZON.

For One Whole Day, About June 21 at the North Pole and About Dec. 22 at the South Pole, Old Sol Keeps His Blazing Face in Full View.

"The midnight sun" is one of those seemingly mysterious natural phenomena which exercise a perpetual charm over the popular imagination. The northern part of Scandinavia has acquired for itself the distinctive name of the "Land of the Midnight Sun," but the title should be extended to include a complete circuit of the earth along the arctic circle. Then, too, the southern hemisphere has a precisely similar phenomenon, which occurs along the antarctic circle, including a portion of Wilkes Land.

Properly speaking, a midnight sun is seen but once a year in either hemisphere.

Confining our attention to the northern hemisphere, the midnight sun is visible near the arctic circle on the date of the summer solstice, which occurs about June 21 at the time when the sun in its apparent annual circuit of the sky reaches its greatest northern declination, which means its greatest distance north of the equator. This distance in angular measure is about 23½ degrees, which is precisely equal to the inclination of the earth's axis of rotation from a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit around the sun.

The arctic circle is situated this same angular distance (23½ degrees) from the north pole. When the sun is directly over the equator, about March 21, its light reaches simultaneously both poles of the earth. As the sun begins to move northward the light quits the south pole, which then enters its period of six months' night. But at the same time the sun rises higher at the north pole, which in its turn enters upon its period of six months' day.

In the meantime, along the arctic circle, the days grow longer and the nights shorter, as the sun comes continually northward, until, at the solstice, when the sun is 23½ degrees north of the equator, there will be one period of twenty-four hours during which the sun does not set at all in the arctic circle.

At the hour of midnight on that day the sun, describing a circle through the sky, just touches the edge of the horizon in the north, like the bob of a granite pendulum, and then, without disappearing, immediately begins to rise again to describe the other half of its sweep in the sky.

This is the phenomenon called the "midnight sun."

Conversely, at the time of the winter solstice, which occurs about Dec. 22, when the sun is at its greatest southern declination, there is one absolutely sunless day on the arctic circle, when the sun skims just under the southern horizon at noon.

As a matter of fact, owing to the effects of the refraction of the atmosphere, which means the power of the air to bend the rays of light so that the sun appears to be above the horizon by about its own diameter, when it is really its own diameter below it, the phenomena just described are visible half a degree (about thirty-five miles) south of the arctic circle.

After the day of the solstice the sun begins to dip below the horizon again, because it is then going south once more, and the nights, beginning with a length of only a few minutes, gradually increase until they, too, for one single occasion, attain the length of twenty-four hours.

Within the arctic circle the days and nights, alternately, greatly exceed twenty-four hours in length. At the very pole, as we have seen, they each last six months. In Lapland they may be a month long and at the North cape three months.—Garrett P. Serviss in *Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

TAKING MEDICINE.

There Are Many Ways of Doing It, but Only One Right Way.

Take a fluid remedy from a medicine glass or from a silver spoon. Chemical action of some liquids upon brass creates a liquid that would be fatal if taken into the stomach. A good rule is never to take medicine from anything made of the coarser metals.

While pouring the medicine from bottle to spoon or cup hold the bottle so that the label is uppermost. This will prevent the medicine pouring over the label and staining it if not obliterating it. This prevention, especially in the case of liquids that might be harmful if taken by mistake or in the wrong quantity, is imperative.

Unless directions require you to take medicines full strength, it is better to dilute them half and half with water. Never take doses larger than those specified in the directions. Better that they be smaller.

Under no circumstances take medicine in the dark. The reason is obvious. Read the frequent news of deaths of persons who have taken poisons by mistake.

Be sure never to pour medicine back into the bottle. Never fail to shake the bottle before taking a dose of the contents. If there be any sign of sediment, shake the more.

Unless directed otherwise you would better take all capsules, pills or tablets with a half glass of water.

Never use a liniment near an open flame, for a liniment usually contains some combustible element. Always rub a liniment into the skin until it is nearly dry.

Be sure to brush the teeth after taking medicine, since many medicines contain acids or iron, both of which are injurious to the teeth.

Keep effervescent medicines in a cool place.—*New York American*.

PRINCE OF FORGERS.

His Work Was Autograph Letters, but He Became Two Druses.

Irene Lucas, beyond all question, was the greatest counterfeiter of autograph letters, at least as regards amount produced, that the world has ever seen. Twenty-seven thousand letters, all from famous people, is no mean record and one that may remain forever unequalled.

It must be admitted that Lucas was exceptionally favored by the friendship of Michel Chasles, the famous French mathematician, who from 1861 to 1869 was a steady client and bought almost the total output, paying in all 140,000 francs. This was not a large sum, considering that among the letters he acquired were six from Alexander the Great to Aristotle, a chalenges from Julius Caesar to Vergil, three missives of Cleopatra addressed respectively to Cato, Caesar and Pompey; one from Gernius Julius to Jesus, one from Asciutius to Pythagoras, twelve from Jesus d'Are, one from Judas to Mary Magdalene, one from Lazarus, ten from Pontius Pilate, one from Sappho, one from Mohammed to the king of France, except from the writings of Cagliari, Dante, Spinoza, Luther, Rubens, St. Jerome and a multitude of hardly less-er personalities.

It is true that Michel Chasles did make some objection to the fact that those letters were in French, whereas it is not stated historically that Caesar and Cleopatra, for example, were in the habit of using that tongue for their private correspondence. But Lucas parried this protest in a way that was in keeping with his dignity as a collector of famous letters by offering to take back all he had sold to Chasles and return to him the 140,000 francs. Chasles was so touched with this convincing proof of his sincerity that the discussion ended in his leading Lucas 20 lous to meet some pressing obligations.

How a man having need of \$90 could return \$28,000 requires a great mathematician to determine.

It was the greed of England in wishing to keep for Isaac Newton the honor of discovering the law of gravitation that caused the bubble to burst and deprived Lucas of a steady and very genteel occupation.

With such solemnity as befitting a striking proof of the world's indebtedness to France, Michel Chasles presented to the Academy of Sciences a letter from Blaise Pascal to Newton, dated May 20, 1653, and proving beyond all question that he (Pascal) was really the discoverer of the law usually attributed to Newton.

It is true that at the date of this letter Newton was hardly eleven years old—rather young to have attracted the attention of the great Pascal—but there was still another proof of the falsity of the document. The author is made to speak of "la mousse du café," and coffee was not introduced into France until seven years after his death.

All England arose and protested. They had given their gold medal to Michel Chasles, but they insisted on keeping universal gravitation.

Shortly afterward Lucas was brought to trial, and a sentence of two years' imprisonment ended a career not without entertaining elements.—*Orville Peet in New York Tribune*.

Maltese Muskate.

One of the most objectionable of the pests that infest these islands in Malta is the muskrat. Everything he touches is impregnated with the odor from which he derives his name. In a wine cellar he is worse than a dishonest butler. In a larder he is more destructive than a dozen cats. From pure wantonness he talents and renders uneatable everything within his reach. His odor is so powerful and at the same time so penetrating that dozens of bottles of preserves may be ruined by his merely running over the bottles. The muskrat is a squeaking little animal who commits his enormities at night, and adds insult to injury by disturbing the repose of the victims of his depredations.—*London Standard*.

Persian Bread.

The Persian native bread today is very little different from that used a thousand years ago. The Persian oven is built of smooth masonry work in the ground and is usually about the size of a barrel. Many of them have been used for a century. The dough is formed into thin sheets about a foot long and two feet wide and slapped against the side of the oven. It bakes in a few minutes.

Whole Hog or None.

"Whole hog or none" refers to Mohammed allowing his followers to eat all except one portion of a pig, but failing to mention what the portion was, so that if a Mohammedan did not leave pork strictly alone he might as well consume the whole hog as risk eating any part of it.

Might Just as Well.

"Why, don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

"I can't even pay the rent on this miserable hole."

"Well, since you don't pay rent why not get something better?"—*Boston Transcript*.

Bravery.

Willie—Paw, what is bravery? Paw—Bravery is something that makes a man lose the use of his legs when he wants to run, my son.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness.

Wonders of Nature.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tompkins, "you have no idea how instructive and interesting it is to go to market."

"What's interesting you now?"

The provisions that nature makes for our comfort. It occurred to me this morning that we should be so thankful that removing the shell from an egg is so much easier than removing the shell from an oyster."

WOOD AND METAL AND MUSIC.

A Theory Born of the Patter of the Raindrops on the Roof.

Since Mittelbürger, the German musician, while sleeping under a roof of cedar shingles in Philadelphia, in 1784, was entranced with the resonance produced by raindrops falling on the shingles until the present time, wood has held an indisputable place in the manufacture of musical instruments. Mittelbürger's first work under his theory that wood was more musical than metal was when he built a pipe organ—the first in America—with the pipes of southern white cedar, the same wood which had charmed his ear while he listened to the rain on the roof.

The superlative quality of spruce is material for sounding boards is due to the long, straight, regular fibers of which the wood is composed. The microscope reveals what the unaided eye cannot see. The minute cells forming the wood are extremely long—full one hundred times as long as their diameter measurement—and each cell fiber is stretched like a taut string. Although these cells, all lying lengthwise of the wood, are packed and stretched closely, side by side, there is room for vibration when they are struck.

All woods possess this quality of resonance, but in vastly different degrees. Some are dull and nearly dead, others are dull and sharp, and still others give out sounds that continue a long time and gradually die away as if vanishing in the distance. Spruce is of the latter kind.

Wood possesses resonance, metal has ring. That may not wholly conform to dictionary definitions, but it classifies the two materials pretty accurately. The ringing of a tightly stretched telephone wire across an open field in the autumn wind is a most pleasing melody to one who has an ear for the delicacy of the simpler sounds. But how much softer and melodious that ringing wire becomes if the ear is pressed against the telephone pole so that the vibrations come through the wood to reach the ear, instead of directly from the wire.—*Hardwood Record*.

LUCK IN A BLUNDER.

A Story of Frederick the Great and a Frightened Ensign.

During the last evening of my stay at Friederichsruh Bismarck was at his best. He was in excellent spirits. After dinner we lit pipes, and well filled tankards of beer were handily. The prince seated himself in his long armchair, put his feet upon a low rest, and evidently he was settled down for a good talk.

He asked me what I should like him to relate. I said, "Pray, sir, tell me any story that comes into your head."

Putting vigorously at his pipe, the following story was slowly developed:

"My grandfather served for three years under Frederick the Great and told me this anecdote: An ensign made a blunder during the maneuvers of troops at a review. The king, as was his wont when annoyed, fell into a violent rage and pursued the terrified ensign stick in hand. The young soldier ran for very life and jumped a ditch, leaving the king upon the other side shaking his stick at him in a fury."

"Shortly after the escape of the ensign the colonel of the regiment came up to the king and said, 'Your Majesty, the young man committed a blunder doubtless. I have just received his resignation from your Majesty's service, placing the document into the king's hands. I am sorry for it, for he was a good officer, but he can take no other step under the circumstances.'

"The king answered, 'Send him to me.' The ensign was sent for and came, trembling, lest this time the stripes should in reality fall upon his shoulders or, still worse, he might be sent to prison. Without any preface the king replied, 'Here is your captaincy, sir, which I endeavored to give you this morning, but you ran away so swiftly that my old legs could not catch you up.'—Sir W. B. Richmond in *North American Review*.

Origin of Gibraltar.

The "tar" & Gibraltar is a contraction of Turc or Turif, the name of a famous pirate of medieval times. The whole word may be translated as "mountain or cliff of Turc." This same root "tar" occurs in the word "tariff."

Turc after a time came to be used as a tariff or tariff on passing vessels instead of robbing them outright. In this way our word "tariff" had its origin.

It is interesting to note also that this robber was further honored by bearing the town of Tariffa, near Gibraltar, named for him.—*Detroit Journal*.

Surnames in England.

History shows that surnames did not come into general and hereditary use in England until after the Norman conquest, when the upper classes were first known by the names of their lands. The lower orders took the names of trades, birds, animals and various other objects in art and nature.

We are told that the earliest English surname is "Hatte."

News For the Reporter.

Plastered. Polkeman—Stand back, there! Reporter—But I'm a newspaper man and want to find out about this life. Polkeman—Stand back, I say! You can find out all about it in the papers in the morning!—*London Express*.

His Conclusion.

"Jones has offered to sell his auto mobile at a low figure."

"Which is he?"—Jones or the machine?—*Boston Transcript*.

An Invitation.

"What would you do if the boat were to sink, Mary?"

"I can't swim, so I'd just have to throw my arms around your neck and hang on for dear life."

"Mary, I do believe the boat is sinking!"—Life.

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LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Men Called "Missing" Are Not Always Dead or Wounded.

In accounts of battles one almost invariably reads of the dead, wounded and "missing." That the latter are not always among the dead or wounded, nor even among the prisoners taken by the enemy, is shown in this extract from General Horatio Porter's "Campaigning With Grant."

"We learned something at Shiloh about the way in which reports of losses are sometimes exaggerated in battle. At the close of the first day's fight Sherman met a colonel of one of his regiments with only about a hundred of his soldiers in ranks and said to him, 'Why, where are your men?'

"The colonel cast his eyes sadly along the line, wiped a tear from his cheek and replied in a whispering voice, 'We went in 800 strong and that's all that's left of us.'

"'You don't tell me!' exclaimed Sherman, beginning to be deeply affected by the fearful carnage.

"'Yes,' said the colonel, 'the rebels appeared to have a special spite against us.'

"Sherman passed along some hours afterward when the commissary was distributing rations and found the colonel's men rearing on the run from under the bank of the river, where they had taken shelter from the firing, and in a few minutes nearly all of the lost 700 had rejoined and were boiling coffee and eating a hearty meal with an appetite that showed they were still very much alive."

BABYLON AND NINEVEH.

The Incident That Led Sir Henry Layard to Explore Their Ruins.

The first man to undertake extensive and important explorations among the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh was Sir Henry Layard. It was due to his friendship for a young man who had a great fear of seasickness that he was led to begin what was to be his life-work. Layard was educated in the law and started for Ceylon to practice his profession.

He was accompanied by another lad, who had a horror of the ocean, and Layard readily agreed when his companion suggested that they make the trip by land across Europe, Asia Minor, Persia and India. It was while on this journey that Layard was inspired with the ambition to delve among the ruins of the ancient cities of Asia.

"When I first beheld the mounds of Nineveh," he wrote, "a great longing came over me to learn what was hidden within them."

He yielded to the desire and largely at his own expense carried on these excavations at Babylon and Nineveh, which were chiefly responsible for the discovery of the lost records and relics of a people who lived 3,000 years ago. Many cities and palaces, including the palace of King Nebuchadnezzar, were unearthed by Layard, and the most valuable treasures in the British museum serve

NEW YEAR'S IN CHINA.

When All Doubts Are Paid and the Whole Country "Painted Red." New Year's is the national pay day in China. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise money enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditor can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases. If there is no settlement, to prevent such action families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan.

New Year's is a great day for the pawnbrokers. Their shops are crowded with people who want to redeem their best clothes before the new year. There are crowds, also, who want to pawn other things in order to get money to pay their debts. Pawnbrokers receive high rates of interest, in which they are protected by the government.

The Chinese paint the whole country red, figuratively speaking, on New Year's day in more senses than one. Red is the color which with them denotes good luck and prosperity, and all the New Year cards and invitations are on paper of that color. Every child gets its New Year's present wrapped in red paper, and red inscriptions are pasted over the doors of the houses.

These inscriptions bear characters praying for good fortune, wealth and happiness, and they are posted on each side of the outer doors of the houses. New pictures of Chinese generals are put on the front doors, and the houses are scoured and made clean.—*Examiner*.

A PAINTERS' PARADISE.

Capri's Quality Inn, Where Poor Artists Can Get Free Board.

Capri, beautiful in itself, offers an irresistible invitation to artists, since it has an inn where any one, by putting a picture on the wall, can get free board.

The lovely island of Capri, with its perennial summer, its blue grotto and its lemon groves, came some fifty years ago a ruined artist. He opened an inn and died rich, in his will leaving the inn to his heirs, he made these conditions:

"The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than 8 francs."

"If any artist is too poor to pay he shall paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodation accorded to those paying the highest price."

"If any German artist shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promising never to return to Italy."

The inn is conducted today on these conditions. Its walls are covered with paintings. Now and then a German artist gets his fare home.—*Clipper*.

Fair Exchange.

It was Mrs. Maloon's birthday, and she felt a trifle disappointed that there was no gift beside her plate. It was the first time in twenty years that her husband had forgotten the occasion. Mr. Maloon smiled at her frankly.

"My dear," he said, "I have been so busy lately that I have not had time to buy you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."

She thanked him graciously. "Daisy is a beautiful cow," she said.

Two months later Mr. Maloon's birthday came round. When he appeared at breakfast his wife greeted him with a radiant smile. "My dear," she said, "I have been so busy lately sewing for the children that I haven't had time to make you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."—*Chicago News*.

Three Ages.

The Berlin botanical gardens, says Lustige Blätter, are wonderfully beautiful, but to small children they are a forbidden paradise. Boys and girls under ten are not permitted to enter.

Herr and Frau Müller found this out to their disappointment, when they planned to take their little Paul on a Sunday trip to view the beautiful gardens. Nevertheless they gave their young hopeful a few instructions and started out. At the gate the porter stopped the young Müller. "How old are you?" he inquired. Paul answered, "Six for the electrics; really eight; for the botanical gardens, ten."

The Stoning of Hamilton.

Alexander Hamilton was stoned by a New York audience in the summer of 1783. While at a public meeting he was speaking in favor of the Jay treaty, which had just been negotiated by John Jay between the United States and England. Dr. Francis in his "Old New York" says that among those who did the stoning was the famous Edward Livingston, together with many other "leading citizens."

Do You Get It?

A young author solaced himself with the following epigram: Criticism is always of value, if only to show us of what little value criticism may sometimes be.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

How He Called.

He—Do you know I've called full a dozen times and not found you in. She—Nor will you ever find me in if you call in that condition.—*Boston Transcript*.

Smile Right.

When in doubt—smile. It is a safe play at almost any stage of life's game. But be sure it's the right kind of a smile—not the fawning smile, not the smile of fear which is better described as a grin, but the smile which says that the world is a pretty good sort of a place if you don't take it too seriously—the smile that says: "Come on in, the joke's a good one."—*Pictorial Review*.

Died as He Lived.

"Easeman is gone, poor chap, without a struggle." "Just like man: he never was known to himself in anything."

Licorice as It Grows.

The licorice shrub is like the hazel, growing to the height of four or five feet, and the root is the only part that has value. It is found in damp, sandy places, chiefly along the banks of rivers around the Caspian sea, and is dug by peasant women, who earn from 10 to 15 cents a day working for the licorice collectors. The root sells for a few cents a pound in the raw state. This large part is shipped in that condition, but about 20 per cent of the product is boiled and crushed, and the juice is made into the hard black paste, such as can be bought in the drug stores. In 1818 an Italian began to cultivate licorice, and since that time many people have adopted the industry, because the cultivated root contains much more sugar than that of the wild plant, and costs very little more. The only attention necessary is to keep the soil loosened and well watered. The cultivated licorice brings much higher prices in the market and produces a much greater quantity of paste in proportion.

Instructed the Queen.

Queen Victoria of England was once pulled up short by an old Scotchwoman. Her majesty had started out one afternoon to sit on a hillside and watch some of her relatives fishing in the river below, when she found that she had no thimble in her pocket, so could not work, as she had intended, at the sewing she was carrying. Turning out of her way to Mrs. Symond's shop, she bought the smallest thimble there, which was, however, too big for her. There was an old Scotch dame at the counter impatiently waiting to make her own purchases. Not recognizing the queen, she broke into the conversation with a "Hoos, but it's a rare fass an' fiddle you're makin'." "How little it weel an' it'll stick." That phrase, the latter part of the sentence, amused her majesty immensely and became quite a proverb in the royal family.

Short Lived Republic.

It may not be generally known that a republic composed of the states of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras and known as the United States of Central America was established in 1823 by a party of enterprising individuals. On Nov. 1 of that year deputations of the three mentioned states met at Nicaragua, which had been declared on as the new capital, and constituted the United States of Central America, taking the oath to support the new republic and making laws to be observed by all the people of the states concerned. The new constitution was modeled on the lines of the United States of America, but it did not live to take a place in the government of the western hemisphere. Less than a month after it had been established the republic mysteriously collapsed.

Scotch Not to Blame.

The harp, says an English writer, was the Highlander's instrument before the bagpipe. That point was insisted upon by a Scotsman of fifty years ago, the lord advocate of the time, who was anxious to disclaim his country's responsibility for the bagpipes and to show that they were English, essentially English. He appealed to Shakespeare, who often mentions the pipes, but not once in "Macbeth," his only Scottish drama. It is in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire that he localized the instrument. James IV's accounts contain an item for "Englis pyppis," while our Edward I. had his court pipers, and from his time on to Elizabeth's mention of such officials constantly recurs. Most Englishmen are thankful to have given the pipes safe conduct across the border.

The Will to Do.

Why is it that we, in the very kingdom of grace, surrounded by angels and preceded by saints, nevertheless can do so little and, instead of mounting with wings like eagles, grovel in the dust and do but sin and confess sin alternately? Is it that the power of God is not within us? Is it literally that we are not able to perform God's commandments? God forbid! We are able. We have that given us which makes us able. We do have a power within us to do what we are commanded to do. What is it we lack? The power? No; the will. What we lack is the simple, earnest, sincere inclination and aim to use what God has given us and what we have in us.—John Henry Newman.

Too Regular.

Not long ago a worthy woman of an Iowa town who had lost three husbands coyly admitted her intention to marry a fourth.

"Congratulations, Mary, congratulations!" cried a friend one day as she burst in upon the prospective bride.

The latter sighed. "Oh, the wed-dings are all very well," said she, "but what I do object to are the funerals."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Spelled Everything.

"What became of your Uplift society?" "It went to smash."

"How's that?" "Why, the very people we were going to uplift were the first to rush in and join."—*Kansas City Journal*.

China's Sweet Potatoe.

Sweet potatoe may be said to be the staple crop of China. There is no section which does not raise them, and they are a substantial part of the diet of a greater part of the Chinese people.

Nothing of the Kind.

Mrs. Askit—When she's abroad does she hobnob with royalty? Mrs. Naught—Merry, no! Her behavior is always extremely proper.—*Smart Set*.

Esthetic.

The Customer—"Oh, but haven't you any other tint in lettuce than this? It won't go with my new blue salad dish a bit"—*Sketch*.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

When in doubt—smile. It is a safe play at almost any stage of life's game. But be sure it's the right kind of a smile—not the fawning smile, not the smile of fear which is better described as a grin, but the smile which says that the world is a pretty good sort of a place if you don't take it too seriously—the smile that says: "Come on in, the joke's a good one."—*Pictorial Review*.

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"Easeman is gone, poor chap, without a struggle." "Just like man: he never was known to himself in anything."

Forest Notes.

Because of drought conditions there is considerable fire danger in the forests of the east this fall.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey lead all other states in the quantity of wood used for making tobacco pipes, and utilize apple wood, French briar, ebony, birch, red gum, and olive wood.

Cherry is the wood most used as a backing for the metal plates from which illustrations are printed in magazines and periodicals. It is chosen above all others because it holds its shape, does not warp or twist, works smoothly and does not split.

Two governors, those of Oregon and Massachusetts, have suspended the hunting season this year because of increased danger of forest fires when the woods were exceptionally dry...

The position of city forester is now offering a new field for men with a technical training in forestry. Pittsburgh, Massachusetts, is one of the latest towns to secure an official of this sort.

Because of extreme drought, the fire risks on the national forests in the Northwest have been greater this season than in any other since 1910. The forests were created. Much less damage was done this year because experience in fire fighting was gained in the fires of 1910.

Sentence Not Correct.

Reference to the good old school days at a recent social session led William Gillette to tell this story:

Some time ago the teacher of a country school went to the blackboard and wrote: "James can ride the mule if he wants to." Then she turned to the class before her and bent her eyes on little Johnny Jones.

"Johnny," said she pointing to the blackboard, "is that sentence correct?"

"No ma'am!" answered the youngster emphatically.

"Indeed!" responded the teacher, considerably surprised. "Can you tell me how it should read?"

"Yes, ma'am," confidently returned Johnny. "It should be, James can ride the mule if the mule wants him to."

"That man's been in the wars." He told me of all the men he killed and all the wounds he got."

"Then I suppose those are his scars of glory he was showing?"

"None. That's where our dog bit him."—*Baltimore American*.

Why Oyama Objected.

Franklin Mathews represented a newspaper during the Russo-Japanese war, and one day succeeded in breaking through the news censorship and reaching Field Marshal Oyama. The interview was brief but extremely courteous, and the jubilant correspondent hurried back to prepare the story for his paper. In the course of it he used this expression: "Martial Oyama is a brick."

The letter was duly passed along to the official translator, and prudently Capt. Kanaka, of the marshal's personal staff, called upon the correspondent that his honorable letter can not be forwarded as written.

"Why, what's wrong with it?" cried the amazed scholar.

Marshall Kanaka explained with politeness:

"Marshal Oyama," he said, "objects to having the great American public regard him as baked mud."

For that is what the extremely literal translator had made of "brick."

Complimentary.

Gebhard von Blücher, the famous Prussian general field marshal, had as surgeon major of his army, a man who was very homely, but extremely prudently and valiant.

One day, says Novellen-Scharz, Blücher entered the surgeon's tent and found him standing before a looking glass, arranging his toilet and admiring himself generally. "Doctor," said Blücher, laughing, "I suppose that you are the luckiest man in the world."

"How's that, sir, may I ask?"

"Why, here you are quite in love with yourself, and you haven't a single rival."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "you have no idea how instructive and interesting it is to go to market."

"What's interesting you now?"

"The provisions that nature makes for our comfort. It occurred to me this morning that we should be so thankful that removing the shell from an egg is so much easier than removing the shell from an oyster."—*Washington Star*.

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"Well, since you don't pay rent why not get something better?"—*Boston Transcript*.

"What's the matter with the glass eater?"

"He ate a couple of windows last evening, and I think he must have a pane in his stomach."—*Baltimore American*.

"Last night we parted forever."

"Then I suppose Fergy will not call tonight."

"No, but he'll spend the evening behind a tree across the street."—*Examiner*.

"Very distinguished ancestry, I judge. Mixed up in the Boston tea party, I understand."

"As to how?"

"Great-grandmother was a patroness, I believe."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

Wife—A tree, you know, gets new clothes every spring—hat, parasol, everything. Husband—Yes, darling, and makes them all itself.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

Willie—Paw, what is bravery? Paw—Bravery is something that makes a man lose the use of his legs when he wants to run, my son.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Tommy—Pop, which is correct—"I shall" or "I will"? Tommy's Pop—It depends on the sex, my son. A man says "I shall" and a woman says "I will."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Esthetic.

The Customer—"Oh, but haven't you any other tint in lettuce than this? It won't go with my new blue salad dish a bit"—*Sketch*.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
 1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
 3. Make all questions as brief as is consistent with clearness.
 4. Write on one side of the paper only.
 5. In answering the question always give the date of the paper, the number of the question, and the name of the writer.
 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent to blank stamped envelope accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
 Direct all communications to
 Mrs. E. M. THILLEY,
 Newport Historical Rooms,
 Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry B. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T., Continued.

1646. Judith, Pönt, took its name from Judith, wife of John Hull, and daughter of Edmund Quincy of Boston. John Hull was one of the purchasers of Pettaquannett.

1676. Jan. 12. Jeffries, Wm. Esq., died, age 85.

1715. Jenks, Joseph, Deputy Govt., until 1727, except 1719.

1727. Jenks, Joseph, Govt., to 1731.

1733. Jeffries, John, died at Newport, age 101 yrs.

1740. Jenks, Govt. Joseph, died at Prov. June 16, age 84 yrs.

1757. Johnston, Augustus, Esq., elected Atty Gen'l vice Dan'l Updike, died.

1768. Johnston, Augustus, Atty Gen'l to 1783.

1773. Johnston, incorporated, named for the Attorney General.

1778. Jacobs, Joseph, Merchant, a Friend, died Feb. 11, age 87 yrs.

1779. Johnson, Augustus, Esq., died suddenly in Oct. he was born at Amboy, N. J., about 1730, his mother was named Lucas daughter of a Huguenot, who lived in Newport, her second husband was Matthew Robinson, a lawyer of Newport, Stamp master 1765, was mobbed in 1766, Judge of Admiralty, in S. Carolina, his age was 49 years, his son was Matthew R. Johnson Major B. A. born Newf. 1781. Sold his commission in 1800 and came to Newport where he died, May 5, 1818, in his 66th year, highly respected.

1784. Jefferson, Thos. Late Govt. of Pa. came to Newp. June 14.

1784. Jeffers, Capt'n Samuel, in Schooner Polly, from Cape Francois, Captured by Bermuda Pirates, Capt'n Jeffers and his mate, recaptured the vessel and brought her into Port, with Prize master and crew in irons.

1805. Jack, Eliz'th died.

1805. James, died, age 66.

1805. Johnson, Sarah died.

1805. Jackson, Richard, rep. in Congress over Jon's Russel.

1809. Judges Supreme Court, (1) Thomas Arnold, (2) Wm. Marchant, (3) Wm. Anthony, (4) Joseph Reynolds, (4) Gen'l. Johnston.

1810. Jackson, Bartholomew, died age 82.

1810. Jackson, Rich'd, reelected to Congress over Nathan Brown.

1811. Jones, Wm. Govt. Maj. 231 over James Turner.

1812. Jones, Wm. Govt. reelected, Maj. 245 over James Turner.

1813. Jones, Wm. Govt. reelected, without opposition.

1813. Johnson, Evan Malbone, or'd Deacon at Trinity Church, by Bishop Griswold, July 7.

1813. Johnston, Hon. Benj. Judge Supreme Ct., died, Aug. 15, age 65 (W. G.)

1813. Jaques, Cath., wife of Capt. Hewig, died Jan. 1, age 52.

1815. Jones, Gov. Martin Lt. Gov. reelected.

1815. Johnson, Samuel married Mary G. Ellery of E. T. at Prov. Oct.

1815. Jones, Elder John P. at Prov. died Apr. age 67.

1815. Jeffers, Joseph, died May 31, age 55.

1815. Journe, Wm. Lewis, died Aug. age 66 (French) came with Rock'an'beans.

1816. Jones, Gov. reelected Lt. Gov. Gen'l. Jeremiah Thurston.

1816. Jencks, Mary, died at N. H. July 3, wife of Jas. and daughter of Jeremiah Bowers.

1817. Jones, Gov. was received the day before the Inauguration, by the Reg'z March. Lieut. Rob't B. Cranston was tried for the offence but cleared by Court Martial.

1817. James, Mrs. Cath., died Mar. 12, age 59, at Prov. formerly of Newp.

1818. Johnson, Major Matthew Robinson, died May 5, age 55 he was son of Ang. Johnston Esq. and married his cousin, Ans'ls daughter of Capt. Gen'l. owned the Caled. Esq. Estate, Broad St.

To be continued.

Queries.

1818. BRENTON—Benjamin Brenton is mentioned as a goldsmith of Newp. early. Who were his parents? Would like dates of birth, marriage and death.—T. S.

1818. DAY—Benjamin Day is called a brewer of Newp. July 27, 1749, in a deed to Joseph Whiston. Would like dates of birth and death, etc. of Benjamin Day.—T. S.

1818. MACE—Would like parentage of Martha Mace, who married in Tewksbury, Mass., Samuel Frost, 1764. She had Samuel, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Was she born in Newbury, Mass.—C. R.

1818. ROGERS—Would like ancestry of Deborah, wife of Jeremiah Rogers, of Newp., R. I. She died Sept. 23, 1822, aged 88 years. He died about 1814-5. Their children were Thomas, b. May 29, 1783; Mary, b. Mar. 15, 1747; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1748; Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1745; Ruth, b. May 22, 1747; James, b. Nov. 9, 1749; Prudence, b. 1752; and probably Jeremiah, who married Fannie Horie, in 1788—E. T.

1818. BENNETT—Would like ancestry of William Bennett, who married Bessie Gardner of Newp., R. I., Jan. 16, 1742-43. See records of Second Congregational Church. Who were her parents?—P. J.

1818. MATTHEWS—Chapman Matthews of Daniel and Dorcas (Chapman) Mathewson was born in Warwick, R. I.

afterward removed to Coventry, and from there to Vermont. Would like names of his wife and children, with dates.—W. A. M. C.

1818. FOSTER—Who was the George Foster of Newport, R. I., mentioned in deed to Thomas Weaver, of Newport, Yeoman, Jan. 3, 1698.—J. V. R. F.

1818. CLARK—Joel Clark, b. Oct. 1807, in Maine married Dorothy Davyport, in Hallowell, Maine, June 3, 1830. Wanted, the parents of Joel Clark.—N. R. F.

1818. LLOYD—Who were the parents of John Lloyd, who was bapt. July 11, 1760, in Trinity Church, Newport?—E. P. H. B.

1818. CHADWICK—Who were the parents of Susannah Chadwick, who was bapt. Nov. 5, 1769, in Trinity Church, Newport? John Lloyd and Susannah Chadwick were married May 13, 1770, in Trinity Church, Newport. Would like names of their ten children.—E. P. H. B.

1818. PALMER, GARDNER—Who was the wife of John Palmer who married probably about 1800? Was she Sarah Gardner?—I. P. M.

1818. CHAPMAN—Would like parentage of James Chapel, of Newport, R. I., who was in Col. James Verhain's R. I. Regt., Continental service, 1776.—J. C.

1818. ALLEN, HILLY—Wanted ancestry of Barbara Allen, wife of Barnet Hill, of Slaterville, R. I. She was of Prudence Island.—W. M.

ANSWERS.

1818. WHIPPLE—In making a search for John Whipple, Rehoboth, I came across a great many references to Gen. Wm. Whipple, I believe. I have his ancestry amongst my notes. If M. B. S. wished to make a business arrangement with me I will make a search of all my references.—N. R. F.

1818. PARK—If H. M. will consult the Park Genealogy, I believe the answer will be found to the question.—N. R. F.

Some Old Dyes.

VEGETABLE DYES for wools, etc. The following, quoted from "A Book of Hand-Woven Coverlets," by Eliza Calvert Hall, may be of interest in these days, when home industries are being advocated once more.—E. M. T.

"Yellow Hickory Bark Dye for Wool—For one pound of wool put one half bushel of bark in kettle and cover with water. Boil two hours, take out the bark and put in the wool and boil until the strength is out. Peach tree leaves and sage grass color the same."

"Spruce Dye for Wool—For one pound of wool put one half bushel of bark or roots in a kettle and cover with water. Boil two hours; take out the bark and put in the wool and boil until strength is out. Add one table-spoonful of copperas to above if you want black, and dip in weak lye."

"Walnuthge for Wool—For one pound of wool put one half bushel of bark or roots in a kettle and cover with water. Boil two hours; take out the bark and put in the wool and boil until strength is out. Add one table-spoonful of copperas to above if you want black, and dip in weak lye."

"This recipe for yellow dye comes from North Carolina."

"Get the flowers of the Black-eyed Susan, boil them and set the color with alum."

The following list of dyes indigenous to the southern states was given me by Dr. S. D. G. Niles of Tennessee, who copied it from a rare old book, "Resources of Southern Fields and Forests," by Francis P. Pease Porcher, Surgeon P. A. S., published by order of the Surgeon-General, C. S. A., Charleston, S. C., 1863.

"Larkspur flowers, a fine blue dye."

"Garden Purslane, a desirable blue."

"Wild Indigo, blue equal to commercial."

"Yellow Locust: Chinese yellow for silk."

"Wax Myrtle: dark blue, brown, black, according to mordant."

"Knot Grass: color similar to Japanese blue."

"Blood Root Tribe: a beautiful dye."

"The Spider Wort Tribe: the flower is a beautiful blue and Kaempfer says a color like ultramarine might be obtained."

"Hydrastis Canadensis: brilliant yellow color."

"Orange or Yellow Root: with indigo yields a rich green."

"Turmeric or Golden Seal: with indigo yields a rich green."

JAMESTOWN.

A large and enthusiastic Republican rally was held in the hall of the Gardner House Monday night. The large room was filled to overflowing and the audience paid marked attention to the addresses. Ex-Senator Clarke presided, and he made a good presiding officer.

Lieut. Gov. Barcham, the candidate for Congress in this district, was the first speaker, and although suffering from a severe cold he made a most pleasing address. He answered many statements made by the other speaker, and showed plainly that the hard times through which the Northern States are now passing are directly attributable to Democratic blundering and malice tampering with the tariff.

Col. Geo. H. Webb of Providence the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics was the next speaker and he captured his audience from the start. He showed as a direct result of the Underwood tariff more than 11,000 workmen from the factories are out of work and more than 100,000 more are working on half or two-thirds time. Ex-Senator John P. Sanborn followed and had a good word to say for Senator Beckman, the Republican candidate for Governor, and his associates on the state ticket as well as Lieut. Gov. Barcham the candidate for Congress. He spoke strongly for Senator Alton Head, showing the good work he had done for his town and the State in the General Assembly, and earnestly urged the people of Jamestown to elect him and his colleague on the ticket, Max Schade, Jr. Senator Head and Candidate Schade followed with brief remarks. Chairman Clarke closed the meeting with a strong appeal to the voters of Jamestown to do their duty next Tuesday by voting the straight Republican ticket.

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MILLER HEATERS

Great Companions
These Days

A COLD WAVE

"We told you it was coming. Now, we wonder how many hundreds got up shivering this morning—just because they did the easy thing and put it off. This is only a mild sample of what you'll get later. Just get busy today."

GET A HOT STOVE

"One that will stay hot day and night without watching; one that won't send you to the poor house to keep it going. The Titus kln just do the thing they're built to do—raise the temperature to the 'Coony' point inside. They don't send the heat up chimney out doors in an attempt to change the climate. Titus heaters keep the coal men away longer than other kinds do—pleased to know that, we know."

GET ONE TODAY

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225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

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WILL NEVER

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how much pleasure there is in a

VICTROLA

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and more

BARNEY'S

Music Store.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

In a report of sold Estate Holden at Newport, in and for the City of Newport, on the Twenty and first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of the year of our Lord, 1914, of the estate of John T. Titus, deceased, of the town of Newport, R. I., sold by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, in and for the City of Newport, on the Twenty and first day of October in the year of our Lord, 1914, of the estate of John T. Titus, deceased, of the town of Newport, R. I., sold by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, in and for the City of Newport, on the Twenty and first day of October in the year of our Lord, 1914, of the estate of John T. Titus, deceased, of the town of Newport, R. I., sold by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, in and for the City of Newport, on the Twenty and first day of October in the year of our Lord, 1914, of the estate of John T. Titus, deceased, of the town of Newport, R. I., sold by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, in and for the City of Newport, on the Twenty and first day of October in the year of our Lord, 1914, of the estate of John T. Titus, deceased, of the town of Newport, R. I., sold by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, in and for the City of